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NECROLOGY

ALFRED CAUCHIE.

The news of the sudden death by accident at Rome of Canon Alfred Cauchie, Professor at the University of Louvain, came as a severe shock to his many friends and acquaintances in learned circles. Born at Haulchin, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, on October 24, 1860, Alfred Cauchie was endowed by nature with the qualifications characteristic of the energetic, zealous race of the Walloons from whom he traced his lineage. After following the call to the priesthood, he spent his whole life in the field of education, centering his activities since 1889 at his beloved Alma Mater, the University of Louvain. Gifted with a spirit of discernment and the ability to take infinite pains with details, his criticism of sources was exceptional, whilst his keen intellect and great facility of expression served him faithfully and successfully in giving form to his investigations. His individual works were very numerous, as one may judge from the consideration that by the year 1910 as many as sixty books and articles had appeared under his name. Of these we single out the following for mention: *La querelle des investitures dans les diocèses de Liège et Cambrai, 1075-1107*; *Les chroniques brabanconnes*; *La chronique de St. Hubert dite "Cantatorium," le livre second des "Miracula Sancti Huberti" et la "Vita Abbatis Andaginensis": Observations sur l'attribution de ces trois oeuvres à Lambert le Jeune, moine de St. Hubert*; *Les universités d'autrefois: Paris et Bologne aux premiers temps de leur existence*; *Le Gallicanisme en Sorbonne d'après la correspondance de Bargellini, nonce de France (1668-1671)*; *Les études d'histoire ecclésiastique*; *L'extension de la juridiction du nonce de Bruxelles aux duchés de Limbourg et de Luxembourg en 1781*; *A propos du concile de Trent: Auguste von Druffel et Angelo Massarelli*; *Les instructions générales aux nonces des Pays-Bas espagnols (1596-1635): Étude sur leur nature diplomatique et leur valeur historique*; *Recueil des instructions générales aux nonces de Flandre (1596-1635)*; *Rélations générales des nonces de Flandre: Ottavio Mirto Frangipani et Fabio della Lionessa en 1605 et 1634: I. Rélation du nonce Ottavio Mirto Frangipani adressée au Pape Leon XI*; *La correspondance de Bentivoglio et les controverses de Jacques I, roi d'Angleterre, avec le cardinal Bellarmine*; *L'opposition à la juridiction de nonce de Cologne dans les Pays-Bas catholiques (1615-1783): Analyses et extraits de documents*; *Les archives particulières de l'étranger et leur importance pour l'histoire des anciens Pays-Bas*; *The teaching of history at the university of Louvain (1834-1907)*; *Inventaires des archives de Marguerite de Parme, dressés après la mort de cette princesse, précédés d'une liste d'anciens inventaires, d'archives et de joyaux conservés aux archives farnésiennes à Naples*; *Inventaire des archives farnésiennes de Naples au point de vue de l'histoire des Pays-Bas catholiques*; *Les assemblées du clergé de France sous*

l'Ancien Régime: Matériaux et origines; Documents concernant la principauté de Liège (1230-1532) spécialement au début du XVI siècle: I et II; Le R. P. Charles De Smedt, S.J., président de la Société des Bollandistes (1833-1911); Le comte L. C. M. De Barbiano de Belgiojoso et ses papiers d'État conservés à Milan: contribution à l'histoire des réformes de Joseph II en Belgique; Mission aux archives vaticanes; Godefroid Kurth (1874-1916), le patriote, le chrétien, l'historien. To this must be added numerous reviews of books, which always served the reader as an unerring guide to the value of the work in question.

But his greatest fame resulted from his qualities of professor, his ability to instil into his students a spirit of labor, of love, and of enthusiasm in historical studies, and his genius of initiative and organization. As a professor who knew how to interest his classes, how to obtain the best work out of his students, and how to make them utilize their talents, he was not surpassed. By his counsel, direction, and even cooperation he was ever ready to assist his students in their enterprises, allowing them to reap for themselves renown which was due in no small part to his own labor. There was wanting entirely a spirit of ambition to realize for himself any glory which could be showered upon his students. In very fact, Professor Cauchie sacrificed himself exceedingly for his students, allowing his own subjects of investigation to lapse in order that he might devote himself to their assistance. As a result of this love for his students, it need hardly be remarked that a strong filial affection was engendered between professor and students. Having before them such an example of devotion, it required little to have the students cooperate with him. The most illustrious example of such cooperation is to be found in the work incidental to the publication of the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* of Louvain, the standard of which is not equalled by any review in its domain and the success of which is everywhere proclaimed. With its first issue in 1900 Professor Cauchie shared with Monsignor Ladeuze, the present Rector of the University of Louvain, the chief-editorship, to become later sole editor-in-chief.

His reputation, however, was not confined to the university, or even to the country of Belgium; it was international. He was a member of the Académie royale de Belgique, member of the Commission royale d'histoire, chairman of the interdiocesan commission to gather the documents pertaining to the Church in Belgium during the Great War, and corresponding member of the Institute of France. Upon his initiative was begun a collection belge de manuels d'histoire, destined for purposes of secondary education. In 1920 he was appointed Director of the Belgian historical Institute at Rome, which he had been instrumental in having established by the Belgian government some years previously. Indeed, Professor Cauchie was noted for his initiative. He knew how to begin enterprise. His work was that of the "creator," the "sower of the good seed." His ever-burning zeal and his practical sense knew how to bring his creations to a successful issue and to continue their existence even during hazardous times. Additional lustre will be shed upon his name by the circumstance that his work

will live long after him. For at the university of Louvain he founded a real school of history, whose renown depends not on the reputation of one man, but on the combined excellence of its various professors. His work lives on likewise in the historical scholars who acquired their training at this school and who are now masters in their own countries, with schools of history under their charge in Belgium, England, United States, Canada, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain. To these students of history the example of Professor Cauchie will ever serve as an incentive to indefatigable work in the science of history for the best interests of the Church and of mankind.

REV. JOHN H. LAMOTT, PH.D.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Rev. Williston Walker, D.D., Ph.D., professor of ecclesiastical history in Yale University and also provost of the University, member of the editorial board of the *American Historical Review* died at New Haven, Conn., March 9th in his sixty-first year. Professor Walker taught in the Hartford Theological Seminary 1889-1901, prior to his call to Yale where he gave work in the Graduate School as well as in the Divinity School. Recognized as the ablest historian of the Congregational creed, he was the author of *Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism* (1893), *A History of the Congregational Churches in the United States* (1894), a study on *The Reformation* (1900), a *Life of Calvin* (1906) besides a considerable number of short articles. As a scholar, he was a man of marked personal tolerance and kindly in his attention to younger scholars whom he delighted to encourage.

LOUIS DUCHESNE.

There died in Rome on Friday night, April 21, Mgr. Louis Duchesne, Director of the French School of History and Archeology in Rome, member of the French Academy, where he succeeded the historian, Stephen Lamy, Commander of the Legion of Honour, etc., and one of the most learned men of our day, a Breton, born at Saint-Servan on September 13, 1843, Mgr. Duchesne was ordained priest in 1867, and ten years later gained his doctorate by a theses in Latin and French on the *Liber Pontificalis*. From the Conference mastership at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes he passed to the Institut Catholique of Paris as professor of Christian Archæology and History. As a member of the French schools of Athens and Rome he was entrusted in the seventies with missions to Mount Athos, Salonika, Patmos, and the south of Asia Minor. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature; in 1900 came the honour of